THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812. 3m.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

A PRECIOUS CONFESSION.

"We are to all intents and purposes, so far as relates to foreign commerce, in a worse condition than when we were dependent colonies." So says Duane's Aurora, of April 2, 1812.—For once the Aurora man is right; this confession, however, seals his own condemnation; for there is no paper in the United States that has done so much towards bringing our country into this hapless condition, as the Philadelphia Aurora. Not to mention the wanton calumnies upon the characters of a great many other wise and excellent statesman, with which its columns were constantly filled for twenty years together; it was fraught with criminations, "dark as erebus," against the character of Washington himself. It pronounced him to be the man who was the source of the misfortunes of our country; the man who had cankered the principles of *republicanism* in an enlightened people, and would have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to put in jeopardy its very existence. It proclaimed that the day on which Washington retired from office, *ought to be a day of jubilee in the United States.* That every heart in union with the freedom and happiness of the United States, ought to beat high with exultation, that the name of Washington, from that day, ceased to give currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption.

Nor had any paper else so great efficiency, as the Aurora, in the elevation of Mr. Jefferson, and in support of the anti-commercial frenchified measures of his administration, which, together with the like measures of his successor, have brought our country where it now is.

But notwithstanding all this, the testimony of the Aurora man, in the present instance, is entitled to the serious attention of the American public; the more so, as it is a testimony against himself, that is to say, against the pernicious measures which his paper had advocated and supported from the beginning; and most of all, as it is incontrovertibly true. Yes, it is undeniably true, what Duane has said, to wit, that "we are to all intents and purposes, so far as relates to foreign commerce, in a worse condition than when we were dependent colonies."—The whole chronicles of our country, whilst it was in a colonial state, do not present us with four years together, in which its commerce suffered one half or even one quarter so much, from the restrictive regulations of the British government, as it has suffered from our own, for four years back. In point of commerce and all the pursuits of industry connected with it, the British colonies in Canada and Nova-Scotia, are in an enviable condition compared to ours. Nay it is a well known fact, that our commercial men dread the vexatious laws of our own government, much more than they dread the British orders in council & the French decrees, all together. Why else was there such a mighty bustle lately in all our seaports, amongst democrats as well as federalists, to get out their vessels? The truth of it is, they dreaded our own frigates and gun-boats, more than all the world besides. On the one hand, they fear the French, on the other the British; but most of all they dread the *protection* of their own government.

This is the condition, to which Jefferson's and Madison's policy has bro't our country; a condition, which, if there were no hopes of having better measures, would render our independence a curse, rather than a blessing.

Con. Courant.

The Age and Birth-place of the Restrictive Plan.

Twenty-three years ago, that is to say, in the month of April, 1809, Mr. Madison, in his place in the house of representatives in congress, made use of the following expressions:—"I believe that from artificial and adventitious causes, the commerce between the United States and Great-Britain, *exceeds what may be supposed to be its natural boundary.*"—"A similarity of language, a conformity of laws, and other reasons have supported, and will continue to support the communication with Britain; I would wish, therefore, to give some political advantages to the nations," (France and Holland) "to regain their natural proportion of trade, *and to transfer it from Great-Britain, who has more than her proportion.*"—Again, "I have no doubt in my mind, that, if it was not for the present wants of the treasury, *we ought to carry on a commercial war with her; and that from the advantages we possess, we must accomplish our views.*—The produce of this country is more necessary to the rest of the world, than the produce of the rest of the world is to this country; *and if we were to hazard the experiment of cutting off all intercourse with them,* (by a general embargo) *we should soon have overtures made. Let us shew that we can discriminate between our commercial friends,* (the French) *and commercial adversaries,* (the British.) Let us shew them, that if war breaks out in Europe, (as it actually did shortly after) and is carried to the West-Indies, it is in the power of this country to countenance and supply the one or the other party with succours as to give decided and important advantages."—Again, "if necessary, the people will associate, and it is very certain, that since the resources of the country have been explored, and our capacity for manufactures ascertained, an association against their (the British) manufactures, will now produce a greater consternation than ever. I conceive we have nothing to apprehend: but supposing the worst, what grievous wound can Great-Britain inflict? Restrictions on the trade to the West-Indies would soon bring them to reason; they must depend for the necessaries of life in those islands, on this country entirely, in a few years. What do we want from Great-Britain? We can make her depend upon us, and she would very soon sacrifice to her pride rather than sacrifice the essentials of her trade and manufactures. Their islands depend on us for subsistence—at this moment we hear the cry of distress from one of them. We have nothing to fear; the fears are on their side."

We have copied the expressions of Mr. Madison, word for word. And be it remembered that these expressions were used by him, before the war in Europe had begun, and at a time when, in the ports of Great-Britain, the American vessels were on the same footing as their own, as Mr. Lawrence, on the opposite side of the question, remarked on that debate. It was at that time, and under such circumstances, that Mr. Madison, in conjunction with Mr Jefferson, who was then secretary of state, cherished and avowed the project of commercial restrictions, to favour France and injure Great-Britain; of commercial war against the latter; of non-importation, non-intercourse, and embargo laws, to starve her colonies and ruin her trade.

In the inscrutable decrees of Providence, these two men have been permitted to make a full experiment of their long-cherished daring project.—And what have been the results?—With respect to France, though it has subserved the continental system of Bonaparte, he has requited the base cowardly partiality with kicks & cuffs. With respect to Great-Britain, it has neither starved her islands, nor weakened her power, nor bent her purpose in a single instance: on the contrary, it has completed her monopoly of trade and navigation; she has now no commercial rival on the ocean. Finally, with respect to ourselves, it has been like the Prophet's roll, written thereon within and without, "*Lamentations, and Mourning, and woe.*"

This nefarious destructive project is persisted in still, notwithstanding all the evils it has produced. But can this state of things be borne much longer? No: The eyes of the people are opening to their true interests.—The northern states must have commerce; they WILL have it.——*ib.*

[*From the New-York Gazette, May 12.*]

The Pacific, Stanton—This ship, as usual, furnishes the latest news. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th ult. The editors have received London and Liverpool Papers to the 12th of April, ten days later than former advices.—Their interesting contents follow. Mr. Sims, a passenger, is bearer of despatches from Mr Russel, our charge des affairs at London.

The proceedings of Congress, as late as the first of March, appear in the London papers of the 7th of April, copied from New York papers of the 4th of March,

The London Courier of the 7th ult. in remarking on Mr. Porter's project of taking Canada, observes, "this reminds us of Tom Bowling's ladder of promotion in Roderick Random.

In speaking of the report of a commercial treaty between France and America, the Courier asks, "How can they carry on commerce without our permission."

The editor of the Courier, in speaking of the United States, asks, "What madness is it not for the most free, most happy, most undistributed nation of the earth to forget her own good and risk perhaps her existence, by dragging the public vessel from her safe moorings, to launch her on the tempestuous sea of European conflicts?" [This question is also asked by the great Body of the American People.]

He adds, "Mad as America may be, she is not quite mad enough to cut her own throat."

A new Armistice for 45 days has been concluded between the Turks and Russians, and peace was expected.

No alteration in the King of England's health had taken place—None of his Physicians think he will recover—none of them despair.

It was understood in England, that the Hornet was on the eve of sailing for America.

It will be seen that Mr. RUFF, the Messenger, left London on the evening of the 10th ult. for Plymouth, where he was to embark with Despatches for Mr. FOSTER, the British Minister at Washington. (We hope he will be the Messenger of peace.) A Cabinet Council was held two days previous to the departure of Mr. Ruff.

A Cartel with a Messenger and Despatches from Mr. Russell to Mr. Barlow, sailed from England on the 6th ult. for Morlaix.

LONDON, *April 7.*—Joseph Bonaparte was at Madrid as late as the 18th of March. He received a deputation that day, and talks to them of his constant labors for the happiness of the Spanish people, His subjects.

April 9—A letter from the French coast dated on the 2d, mentions a rumour of great importance—that the Russians entered Memel on the 23d ult. and made themselves master of the immence magazines collected in that place for the use of the French and Prussian armies. Undoubtedly, if the Emperor Alexander be convinced that it is the determination of Prussia no matter whither willing or unwilling to join Bonaparte, a blow against Memel would be a most vigorous and judicious measure. But we have doubts of the report, Memel being, we believe too strong to be taken by a coup de main.

Some surprise has been expressed at Bonaparte's not having yet set off for his army in Poland,—The fact which we are about to state will do away the surprise. The rains have been so frequent and violent all over Germany but particularly in the North, that the roads have not till lately been passible for heavy baggage and artilery.—Bonaparte would not of course set off till all his artillery got up, and every thing was ready. We have heard that he will leave Paris about the end of this month,

It is also stated, that the greatest discontent prevailed all over the continent, in consequence of the late extended conscription.

April 10.—Paris papers have arrived to the 16th inst. Bonaparte is stil in Paris, where as we said yesterday, he will remain till about the end of this month. In the meantime the movement of the troops marching from different parts of France to the North of Germany, continues without intermission. There is an article in these papers which speaks of the unexpected arrival at Paris of four regiments of the imperial guards from Spain and of the astonishment of their relations at seeing them. Well they might be—spain to the French armies is like the den of the monster——the impression of many steps is seen leading to it, but none going from it.

Harwich, April 16.—A direct communication with Gottenburgh is daily expected, and war between Russia and France appears inevitable—No confirmatisn of Memel being occupied by the Russians

Two Anholt mail arrived this day.—One of them has brought the following letter, which is of the first importance, if authentic. It is strange however, that if Russia had declared war against France prior to the 28th of March, it was not known at Gottenburgh on the 4th inst.

"*Coolsham, March 28*—Things here are very unsettled in consequence of war between Russia and France, people know not what to do. We have received the Russian declaration of war against France: it is dated the 19th ult. and as might be expected, enumerates many acts of aggression, committed by the common enemy.—But I have not time to transcribe it.

"A letter of the 13th of March, dated from Koningsburgh, states that France brings into the field 456.000, the one half of which is in full march."

Silesia is declared neutral: and the French have abandoned the Oder, but have occupied Colberg, Billou, and Memel. Berthier and Davoust have the command.

From the Wilmington Gazette.

Rarely has the National Intelligencer exhibited a greater inconsistency than in some of the late numbers. At one time it speaks of the French government having performed the part required by ours, to entitle it to the benefit of the non-importation act: at another it designates their conduct as being a counterpart on land to great Britains on the ocean; exhibiting a series of shocking aggressions, such as would justly call on their heads the vengeance of an offended and injured people. At another time it publishes further reflections, and again asserts that France has accepted the conditions offered by us, and England alone for her contumacy is to be scuurged. Now it avers that the embargo does not necessarily lead to war, and encourages the hope of an adjustment: at another it proclaims "Let war be instantly declared against Great Britain?" at one time it considers the return of the Hornet as an object of solicitude and importance; at another it views it as a matter of little importance, & that ulterior measures of wa should at once be resorted to. What then shall we think of the consistency of this organ of the the administration? Or rather what opinion can We form of the administration itself, other than it is weak, fluctuating, imbecile and uncertain?—To the Democrats themselves we might apply for terms, characterizing Mr. Madison and his policy, full as severe, indeed far severer epithets, which Frederal opposition has applied.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 18.*

Captain Blake, who arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, from the Mediteranean, informs, that about the first of February the British troops marched from Messina for Palermo to enforce the demands of Lord William Bentinck, the English minister. The result was, that the king abdicated the throne, and he and the queen were to go to Vienna.—The Hereditary Prince was appointed regent, with an entirely new ministry; the banished nobles were recalled, all duties on British commerce taken off, and the whole island was to be garrisoned with British troops.

Arrived at Wilmington, (N. C.) the 5th of May, ship Charles, Treadwell, in the remarkable short passage of 8 days from Jeremie, in the island of St Domingo.—Capt. Treadwell has furnished the following intelligence, which he received from Gen Henry, Commandant at Jeremie.

"*Jeremie, April 21*—That part of the fleet of Christophe which was employed on the blockade of Port-au-prince, consisting of one corvette and two heavy brigs was attacked by the fleet of President Petion consisting of two corvettes and two brigs besides about twenty armed barges. The result of the engagement was the sinking of one of his brigs when the Admiral and all on board perished, and the capture of other, which was towed into Por-au-prince by the barges—the corvette escaped and got under cover of a small battery in the possession of Christopse's army, where she continues to be blockaded. Christophe himself started next day for Cape Francois, and there is no doubt that his army harrassed on its wings by a force of about 5000 light troops and straightened for provisions since the affair with the fleet of Petion, will before many days be obliged to follow him, it was by means of his superior fleet that Christophe succeeded in transporting his besieging artillery before Port au prince, and the same superiority enabled him to draw from the North through the same channel, all the supplies necessary for his army. The comparative force of the contending parties, stands as follows, viz Petion's army in Port-au-prince 9000 men—division of light troops 5000—of which about 2000 are cavalry. Garrisons of the different towns and ports in the South and West coupled at 2000, and employed in the reduction of the insurrection of the Grande Ause or Jeremie 1500——Christope's besieging army before Port-au prince about 8000—Garrisons of the North 5000. Petion's maratime forces, at Port au prince, 2 corvettes of 20 guns each, 4 heavy brigs of 16 guns each, and about 30 armed barges having 15 men each, armed with muskets. Christophe's maratime force, 1 corvette of 20 guns near Port-au-prince, 2 brigs of 16 guns near St Marcs, 1 schr. of 8 guns, 1 feluche of 4 guns, and 18 armed barges at the Cape."

By the Benjamin Franklin, from Bayonne, (arrived at New-York) we have a confirmation of the continuance of the Berlin an Milan Decrees. So far from their being rescinded, private letters as late as the 5th of April say, that there is not the least idea in France of any alteration taking place in favor of American Commerce. Mr. Barlow, it was said, was determined to dispatch the Hornet in a few days, with an assurance to our Government that he could obtain nothing of the Emperor's minister, but fair promises.

Yesterday arrived ship Dorothea, capt. Dougherty, 40 days from Lisbon, and informs that lord Wellington was before Badajoz, and was progressing the siege, that he had taken two posts, which were said to be of considerable importance, that reinforcements were daily arriving in Portugal from England, and that it was reported in Lisbon that Lord Wellington had intercepted some letters from the French commander in chief to the governor of Badajoz recommending to exert himself and hold out as long as he could, as he would soon be able to send lend him any assistance.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday, contains no foreign news of importance.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 18.

Latest from Amelia Island—Capt. Hazlett, of the schooner Rising Sun, who arrived at Charleston, on the 6th instant, in two days from Amelia Island, states, that before he sailed, he was informed, "that Gen. Matthews had ordered the Revolutionists to withdraw from before St. Augustine; that the United States' gun-boats were directed to repair to Washington; and that the Indians were preparing to attack the revolutionary party."

We learn that a general panic prevails at Washington respecting war, but it is not ascertained which fear is the most intense, that which is felt by those who threaten war, or those who have been alarmed into the belief, that the others are in earnest, and who look upon war as the greatest national calamity.

Where is the money to come from?

Congress have appropriated upwards of 17 millions this session, in addition to 8 1-4 millions necessary to meet other appropriations for the service of the year, and exclusive of the interest upon the loan, which has been abortively attempted. Yet they are trifling with time as unconcernedly as if they were not the appointed guardians of a nation. The only question asked each morning is, will there be any communication, and when a negative answer is obtained, all further concern is abandoned by the enquirer, who thinks of nothing but adjournment for the day.—Such are the men to whom we owe the ruin of our affairs, and from whose folly and infatuation greater ills, if any there can be, are in store. The cash in hand being only three millions and an half, will go but a little way to reinforce the defective loan when expenses are encountered upon the large scale of military preparation, to say nothing of the bribery which is practising. 50,000 dollars, and God knows how much more have gone at one sweep to the villain Henry for his forgeries, and according to a communication republished to day from the Commercial Advertiser, it seems that double the amount was drawn by General Matthews, to breed a rebellion in East Florida. This large sum is thrown away as foolishly as that which was lavished upon Henry, for after the rebellion was commenced, and the country in a great measure in possession of the forces of the United States, the whole was disavowed and promised to be restored.

If means be not taken to replenish the beggared exchequer, it must become bankrupt. Why, therefore will not Congress employ themselves in taxation in a manner more serious and efficient, than by passing resolutions declaratory of their intentions merely, and which without the correspondent laws will never yield a dollar?

The London papers contain an official account of Lord Wellington's operations before Badajoz from the 18th to the 22d of March. His total loss was 7 officers, 5 sergeants, 95 rank and file killed; 28 officers—15 sergeants, 2 drummers, 447 rank and file missing.

Portuguese loss—2 officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 5 sergeants, 86 rank and file wounded——The French Col. Thiery, and 86 of his men were taking prisoners: and about 200 were either killed or drowned in the inundation of the river Rivellas.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the N. York Gazette, May 18.

The very fast sailing ship Trident, Capt. Forman, in 23 days from Greenock, arrived yesterday morning in the Offing. To the politeness of her owners, the Editors are indebted for London papers to the 17th, and Greenock papers to the 20th of last month, a week later than those by the Pacific.

A London paper of the 13th ulttimo mentions, that one of their vessels had peeped into Cherbourg on the 8th, where the U. States sloops of war Hornet and Wasp were lying: so that the spy Henry is in France.

In the British House of Commons, on the 13th ult. there was an interesting and warm debate on the propriety of appropriating money for defraying the expences of the Barrack department.

Mr. Freemantle said there could not be a more profligate or wasteful expenditure of public money.

Mr. Whitbread said the practice of separating the citizen and the soldier was unconstitutional and dangerous to the country—the measure is rash and preposterous—distress is now spreading over every part of the country, the loom is rendered useless, and the cries of hunger are stifled by the point of the bayonet.

We shall finally be compelled to purchase a peace by submission, unless there is a change in our policy.——There is no good reason for the extention of barracks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, said Mr. W. had worked himself in[to] a heat, which induced him to say [what] he would not in cooler moments, [parti]cularly that the measures of gov[ern]ment had produced the present [dis]tress. As to the Orders in Coun[cil] the Chancellor said, in consequence [of] which our trade had very much in[creased] for the last two years. The [speech] of Mr. W. said he would lay [his head] at the feet of Bonaparte, [and] with us, would triumph over [the] world.

[Mr. Whi]tbread was replying warm[ly] [and] called to order.

[Mr. Ponsonby] up, and said Mr. W. [had] been guilty of the most outra[geous] conduct—and he was

The discussion now became general, and cries chair, chair, resounded through the House.

The Chairman then decided that Mr Whitebread was out of order.

Mr. Whitebread then confessed his heat and explained.

The Chancellor was satisfied; and observed, that in populus towns, the soldiery ought to be kept apart from the people. He also said the scarcity is felt in France at present as in England That the orders in council was not the cause of the scarcity.

Mr. Stephen said, those who opposed the orders in Council could argue them when they came to be discussed.—He congratulated the country on the Chancellor of the Exchequer retaining his situation, as it would be advantageous to the country.

Mr. Ponsonby supported Mr. Whitebread. Was not, said he, the state of our relations with America affected most materially by the Orders in Council? was not the authority of America good authority, when she demands, as the price of restoration to a good understanding the repeal of these orders.

Mr. Baring, and Mr. Rose, and others, denied, that the orders in council had occasioned the scarcity.

On the question the majority was 48.

The French papers say most florishingly, that they have 500,000 marching to the Oder and the Vestula—50,000 in camps of reserve—300,000 in the peninsula, and 50 battalions of infantry & 6000 cavalry on their march to reinforce them!!

POSTSCRIPT—Last evening, just before our paper went to press, the British cutter Bramble, capt Fleming, arrived here via. Bermuda. The Bramble left England on the 2d ult. and has brought our despathes from the British Government for Mr. Foster. A messenger proceeds to Washington with them this morning. And we are informed the Bramble will wait herefor an answer

PARIS, April 10.–If we take a view of the French Empire, we see that it now offers a developement of forces, perhaps unexampled. At the moment when near 200,000 men are marching from Hamburgh——the Wessel, Mayence, Verona, Munich, Dresden, and Berlin, to take a position on the Oder and the Vistula: whilst 50,000 men from camps of reserve for the protection of the coast of France, Italy the kingdom of Naples, and the Illyrian provinces, and that six armies, amounting to near 300,000 men are in Peninsula, fifty battalions are on march from different points, to replace in Spain, 7 or 8 regiments which have been recall'd and some detachments of the Imperial guards; 6000 cavalry have set out from the depots to reinforce that army, and all this is done without effort, without extraordinary means, without bustle; at the same time considerable fleets are equipped and armed, several vessels will in the course of the summer, be completed in Toulon, several are constructing at Venice, one has been launched at Genoa, many others are upon the stocks at Amsterdam Roterdam, Antwerp Cherburgh, and Rochefort.

"The funds to be appropriated to ships, roads, canals, bridges, newbasins and dockyards, and, as we are assured, more considerable than that of the last year; the construction of a new basin at the mouth of Loire is talked of; the road from Hamburgh to Wessel will this year be finished; this is a route of more than 80 leagues, costing more than ten millions, will have been finished in less than two years.

"The road from Amsterdam to Antwerp, occupies three depots of workmen six of the same are employed upon that which coasts the Mediteranean from Nice to Rome, and that from Parma to Spizzia. The causway from Bordeaux to Bayonne, across Lea Landes, will be finished this season——Roads which will cross the Barri, in different directions, are it is said, in contemplation, and the establishment of direct communication with Sarragossa by leveling the Pyrenees at a great number of points.

"The Basin of Flushing will be completely finished before the month of June, 30 vessels completely armed will be able to enter it, an advantage which the old Basin did not possess, in which ships could not enter without having their guns taken out.

"This year the Elb has been sounded, and it is understood that river possesses similar advantages to those possessed by the Scheldt, it has fine harbours, basins, and an arsenal for building will be established there.

"The works of the strong fortress are pursued with equal activity. Three forts have been constructed at the Helder: Fort Morlanda, Dugominur, and La Salic are entirely completed, and covered with inundations. Batteries defend the passage of the Helder and protect the squadron; a basin and a maratime establishment have been decreed, and will be commenced this year, already would three months open trenches he required to take Helder, that key of Zuiderzee and Holland."

LONDON, *April* 15.

Occupation of Berlin by the French.

By a mail arrived to day from Helligoland we have received the subjoined communication from the most respectable authority, and it is corroborated by advices of a very late date which reached us this morning from the French coast.

Helligoland, April 10.—A gentleman arrived here the day before yesterday from Hamburgh, on whom the greatest reliance can be placed. He informs me that a war between Russia and France may be depended upon as certain, and he does not doubt that the next arrivals in England from the North will bring accounts that hostilities have commenced. He further adds, that official accounts were received at Hamburgh, of a French division having actually entered Berlin on the 28th of March, and being immediately quartered on the inhabitants, who received them with the greatest friendship. The letters from Vienna received there say that there is no appearance of a peace between Russia and the Turks."

From the New-York Evening Post.

Attempt of the French government to dismember the United States, and actually selecting a President there of for the American people.

The following was delivered to me by General Hamilton in his own hand writing:—

"Some time last year gen. Collot was sent by Adet, to explore the western parts of the U. States—The counties of Pennsylvania beyond the Alleghany—Kentucky—the country along the Ohio to the Mississippi—He was instructed to suggest the probability that Louisiana would be surrendered by Spain to France—To sound the disposition of the inhabitants of our western country with regard to a separation from the U. States; and a union with Louisiana. To inculcate that the Atlantic states were in their interests, prejudices and inclinations, English. That the interest of the western people made them French, and ought to connect them closely with France. He was also instructed to sound their disposition with regard to the future candidate for President; and to promote sentiments favorable to Mr. Jefferson. And he was likewise directed to observe the country with a military eye—noticing the state of fortifications, and forces, and positions proper to be occupied for military posts. He was furnished with money, to be employed in fulfilling the purposes of his mission!"

The above interesting document, although not of the most recent date, must bring to the breast of every true American, recollections and reflections of a very impressive nature. It discovers, at how early a period that restless government stretched their views across the Atlantic, to those peaceful, happy regions, and brings to mind Bonaparte's repeated offers to unite with Great-Britain in the subjugation, or dismemberment of the union. It calls to mind also how under every government and change of government and men to the present day, the American people have been insulted and abused by the rulers of the French. We have seen that this very man Jefferson, agreeable to the choice of a foreign government, did actually become President of the United States—We have witnessed (and that with a vengeance) that this President, from the commencement of his administration to its last hour, devoted all his talents to the service of his imperial master, putting into operation every species of artifice and deception, not upon the people only, but also upon the representatives of the people—Public documents suppressed, curtailed or delayed—millions squandered away, and finally, to consummate the wishes of the emperor, our own countrymen, a whole nation, then in the most happy, flourishing state, hoppled with that destructive fiend, called Embargo. To enumerate all the misdeeds of that President alone, to aid a foreigner, would embrace all the columns of this paper, and therefore we must leave him to take up his successor, Mr. Madison.

This may be done pretty much in the lump. There is no trait of political error to be found in the measures of the former, but it is to be traced in those of the reigning President. Coming into office under the banners of Jefferson, who was enlisted by Bonaparte, 'tis no matter of wonder to see him pursue exactly the same mad destructive course. The following extract from a proposed answer to the speech of the present governor of Massachusetts, will prove beyond a doubt, (and the facts have never been contradicted) that the French government have looked up to a French party here, and to Mr. Madison in particular, for a compliance with all their detestable purposes. This same gov. Gerry invited an agent of the French government to breakfast with him and our other commissioners, Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall. It was on the 30th of October, 1797. The agent told our commissioners, "Perhaps you believe that in returning, and exposing to your countrymen the unreasonableness of the demands of this government, you will unite them in their resistance to those demands (which were a bribe of $220,000, and a loan of 36 millions.) You are mistaken.—You ought to know, that the diplomatic skill of France, and the means she possesses in your country, are sufficient to enable her, with the French party in America, to throw the blame of the rupture upon the federalists," &c.

Another conversation took place with the same agent on the 3d of November, in which the agent said, they had received intelligence from America, that if Col Burr and Mr. Madison had constituted the mission, the differences between the two nations would have been accommodated before this time." Republicans attend!—The differences before they would be settled, were to be preceded by a bribe of $220,000, and the consent of a loan of 36 millions of dollars. Our commissioners, however, and among them this now governor Gerry, who always was, and it seems still remains a jacobin, would not submit to this exorbitant tribute. No, Washington taught his disciples to say—Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute.

But the French government lamented that they then had not Mr. Madison and Co. to deal with. However we have in fact in one shape and another paid millions of tribute. Our former motto has been reversed, and instead thereof, millions for tribute, not a cent for defence—for inadequate defence is worse than none. As to the citizens of New-York, in case of war, they must flee to the mountains for defence; according to the cowardly unfeeling speech of a member of congress.

Republicans! The preceding conversations with the French agent, were sent to our government by our abovenamed commissioners. There is their own joint hand writing for it.

After this is any thing to be wondered at which has or may take place.—For Heaven's sake give up paltry prejudices and save your sinking country. You all see and feel the deplorable situation of this country. In these sufferings there is no distinction of party. We all execrate the embargo, and othes restrictions. We all reprobate a war. It can answer no valuable purpose to any but those who are to get into places of profit—quarter-masters, commissioners, &c. G. Britain may suffer some, but we shall suffer every thing. Thousands of families must be ruined in addition to those that have been. Bonaparte is the only man who will be gratified; and he will be so in the highest degree. He is at the bottom of the whole.

I have not conversed with a single republican but admits the terible pressure of the times, and the ruinous consequence of embargo &c. and all agree that it would be well to have a change of rulers. That it cannot be worse, but may give a chance of something better—There must be a change of president. Four years more of the past career will drive the states to mutiny, and the Union to dissolution. It will be impossible for the Eastern and middle States much longer to indure such ruin and oppression. Mr. Madison and other office holders may dwell in palaces, and riot in luxuries upon the peoples money a short time longer, perhaps—and then give place to wiser & better men. The next president must not be of Virginia growth—that state has had her share of presidential direction. The state of Massachusetts has had her turn, and now New York the first state of the Union, has a reasonable claim to that honour.

Republicans come to your senses!—Unite in your respective cities, towns and districts, with your other fellow citizens and sufferers, and remonstrate in commanding terms against the high handed, injurious measures of our government.

WM. WILCOCKS.

A letter from Mr. Nath. Woodbury of Danvers, dated at Kegharni (in the South Sea) Sept. 5, 1811, contains the following Melancholy report:—that in June last the ship Tonquin, Thorn, Master, was lying at anchor at a village near Nootka Sound, lat 49 20, N. for the purpose of trade——that a great number of Indians were on board, when on some misunderstanding, they suddenly attacked the crew, killed every one on board except the captain and one more, who fled into the magazine, and seeing no possibility of escape, chose to be their own executioners & accordingly put fire to the powder which blew the ship to pieces, and destroyed many Indians—at this time the boat was on shore for water; seeing the situation of the vessel, they endeavored to make their escape, and their first landing was at Classet, where they were instantly shot. The ship brought out a large number of persons, part of a company who have commenced a settlement on Columbia river, and the place where she was taken was not more than two degrees north of the place where she landed her settlers.

RICHMOND, May 12.

The late desertion of Mr. Giles, the senator of this state to congress; His passing thro' this city; his candid language of abhorrence at the measures of the general government; his declarations that he will never return to congress under the present system of management, place Madison and his adherents far below PAR.

ST. LOUIS, *May* 9.

Some days ago, the Chiefs of the great and little Osage, the Sac's, Renards, and the Shawanoes and Delawares who reside in this territory, met here in order to accompany General William Clark to the Federal City. On Tuesday week last, they held a council to compose their differences, and endeavor to bury the tomahawk—With the Shawanoes and Delawares the Osages made peace by promising to cover the dead bodies of the Shawanoes, with such remuneration as would be acceptable—With the Sacs and Foxes no tredty could be made as the Sacks, &c. said, they did not come here for that purpose, nor had they taken the opinion of their nation on the subject. The Osages appeared to be anxious for peace, but the Sacks evaded every thing on that head by remarking, that their numerous neighbours were determined on war with the Osages and they could not restrain their young men from joining the hostile parties.

On the 5th, inst, gen. W. Clark left this place for Washington City, with the chiefs of the above mentioned patrons.

Louisiana Rangers.

Since our last, the gov. has received information from fort Mason, that the Indians are still lurking on our frontier. A small party of the rangers, a few days ago, discovered the trail of some, about 10 miles from the fort, and pursued them so closely that they were obliged to throw away some of their baggage, just before dark this happened, and they were no doubt saved by night closing in: during the night a heavy rain fell, which rendered it impossible to follow the trail further; Captain Boon has given a good account so far of those who have visited our frontier, and no doubt will continue to do so.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *May* 29, 1812.

His Excellency Simon Snyder has issued orders for organizing 14,000 militia, being the Pennsylvania quota of 100,000 men required by the act of Congress. Major General Worrell, of Philadelphia, is to command the first division, and Major General Tannehill, of this town, the second.—This brigade is to furnish 472 men.

It is presumed, that the raising of so large a force can have no other object than an attack on Quebec; we therefore congratulate our democratic patriots on the glorious opportunity now offered them of volunteering their services for this pleasant and agreeable duty.

The democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States held a meeting at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the 18th inst. to determine for the *free* and *independent* electors of America, who should be the next President and Vice-President. JAMES MADISON had the unanimous votes of the members present, for President: and JOHN LANGDON, of New-Hampshire, had a majority, for Vice-President.

From the National Inielligencer, May 14.)

On motion of Mr. Williams, the House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution directing the Speaker of the House to request the attendance of each member of the House in his seat forthwith.

The Vincennes paper of the 12th of May, says, "Since our last two Winebago chiefs have arrived here to inform the governor that 12 Winebago chiefs have arrived on the Wabash for the purpose of going on to see the president—the Weas were instructed to ask whether the late murders would prevent them from going—the governor informed them that it would not; that the road was still open, and that arrangements were made at fort Wayne, for taking them on immediately, if they saw fit to go.

We understand that the governor has no reliance upon the sincerity of those Indians, and believes that the present, is only another attempt to gain time to complete their arrangements—the sincerity of their professions, however, will be determined immediately, as they are required forthwith to depart for fort Wayne.

ALBERT GALLATIN'S

Apology for the failure of the Loan.

The following letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, thro' the hands of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Treasury Department, May 14, 1812.

SIR—Subscriptions were opened on the first and second instant to the loan of eleven millions of dollars, authorised by the act of the 14th of March last, in conformity with the inclosed notice (A.) It was left optional with the banks which were disposed to subscribe, either to receive stock or to loan the money by special contract.—The enclosed circular letters (B. C. D) shew the instructions transmitted, and the manner in which the proposals were made to the several banks. It was thought most eligible not to limit

o any place the amount of subscriptions to any specific sum: for which reason the loan was kept open only two days, in order that the sum subscribed might be ascertained, and a reduction, if necessary, be made.

All the returns have now been received, and an abstract (E.) is herewith transmitted. From these it appears that $6,118,900 were subscribed in those two days, viz. $4,190,000 by banks, and $1,928,000 by individuals. This last sum is greater than the aggregate of all the loans at 6 per cent. ever before obtained by the government from individuals in the United States;* and, considering the price of stocks, and various obstacles which at this time have impeded the subscriptions, the amount is as great as might have been expected within so short a period.—The unsubscribed residue will now be apportioned among the several places according to the apparent demand in each, and subscriptions will be received or stock sold, until the sums thus respectively apportioned shall have been disposed of.

It is confidently believed that the amount which remains unsubscribed for will thus be filled as the money will be wanted for the public service. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, and to remove doubts and erroneous expectations, I beg leave to submit the propriety of authorising the issuing of treasury notes on the following principles, viz:

1. Not to exceed in the whole the amount which may ultimately not be subscribed to the loan; that is to say, that the amount received on account of the loan and that of the treasury notes *shall not* together exceed eleven millions; which limits therefore the greatest possible amount of treasury notes to less than 4,900,000 dollars.

2. To bear an interest of 5 and 2 5 per cent. a year, equal to 1 and 1-2 cent per day on a one hundred dollar note.

3. To become payable by the treasury one year after the date of their respective issues.

4. To be in the mean while receivable in payment of all duties, taxes, or debts due to the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

* The only two six per cent. loans obtained from individuals in the United States by this government, are, 1. On account of the loan of 5,000,000 of dollars authorised by act of 31st May, 1796, one half of which stock was advertised for sale for several weeks without any offer being received, and of which at last only 80,000 dollars were sold at private sale. 2. The navy six per cent. loan authorised by act of June 30, 1798; which made the money applicable on the spot, to a favorite object, and left the management and application of the fund in the hands of the subscribers. The amount of this stock issued, in the whole, was $711,700.

Hon. LANGDON CHEVES,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *May* 20.

A copy of a letter from Samuel Goode Hopkins, Esq. to his Excellency Charles Scott, dated

Town of Henderson, May 9th, 1812.

My dear General,

The vicinity of my residence to the unpleasant scenes every day occuring in the Indiana territory, enables me to sketch a feint gleam of its disagreeable and alarming situation.

This day two weeks I recounted the particulars of the murder of old Mr. Meeks, in the attack made on his family by the Indians: Since that period constant accounts have been coming to us, by the fugitive inhabitants of the Territory, announcing some new insolence or outrage; the whole opposite country is in a state of consternation; its inhabitants are hourly flocking over to our shore—abandoning, at this important season of the year, their crops and property, to utter destruction—They present a state of dismay and suffering that would excite the sympathy of the most obdurate—Many availing themselves of stronger settlements are erecting block houses and determined in them to brave all the fury of the impending storm.

A great portion of the country is too thinly populated to admit even of this advantage; such sections have sought refuge with us—during the last week I had fully twenty applications to rent land for the present year's cultivation.

Many families have gone quite back to the states from whence they originally emigrated—Unless an immediate check is put to this alarm, the extent of the injuries both to the individuals and the government will be immense. The 4th regiment of Infantry is ordered to Detroit. Governor Harrison is left in Vincennes with a force composed of men women and children, to the number of two or three hundred. With these good reasons exist, to authorise a belief that he will soon have to encounter Tecumseh at the head of 2000 Indians, The known address, talents, and prowess of this inveterate enemy to our people, will doubtless ensure him the utmost success in collecting forces to serve his purposes—He is evidently the instigator of the murders and hostility of the Indians on the Missouri——Mrs. Harrison and the defenceless members of the governor's family arrived here, by water, last evening—They were accompanied by the sick and wounded of the 4th regiment, whose disabilities would not admit of their accompanying the regiment on their march by land. The Governor, disdaining a retreat as long as the semblance of defence is left him, is busily engaged fortifying his house, and exhorting the inhabitants to use their efforts to protect themselves and property. Having long lived his neighbor, I well know the worth of this inestimable man——I am happy to find in the hour of peril, that even those whose constant exertions have incessantly been to defame and injure him are willing to look to him as their shield——indeed, were he to abandon the territory I verily believe nine tenths of the inhabitants would follow. I hope another battle will terminate in the total discomfiture of these savage assassins—The contemplation is truly painful, nay, shocking to humanity; but I greatly fear, so long as G. Britain by her possessions on our continent and her bribes and largesses, retains the means of controling the conduct of the whole of the Lake Indians, nothing less than *extirpation* will permanently tranquilize our frontier.

Having accepted a Captaincy of light Dragoons in the army of the U. States, being required by the Secretary at War to make arrangements for immediate service, and constrained to go to Lexington to do so, I am prevented from attempting to organize a volunteer corps to aid the Governor—With your permission I will order a detachment from this regiment, (the command of which devolves on me in the absence of the Colonel, which I have retained for the special purpose) to be in readiness to march at the first alarm—Be so kind as to signify your wishes on this subject as soon as convenient, and they shall be obeyed.

We are deeply interested, from our vicinity, in the success of the territorial war. The Ohio is our only barrier against the same ruthless invasion that it is now sustaining.

I have commenced writing since the arrival of the mail—It is just closing—I beg you to accept my best respect and believe me most sincerely your friend.

SAMUEL GOODE HOPKINS.

From Stravorinu's Voyages to the East-Indies.

At about six o'clock, there arose a sound just like the groaning of a man, out of the sea, near the ship's side.—When I first heard it, I thought that some of the crew had been hurt between the decks, and sent the officer of the watch down to see what was the matter. The men however, who were on deck, told me they had heard this noise arising as it were, from out of the water, several times before; and I then perceived it to be as they said; for, going on the outside of the main-chains, I plainly heard it in ten or twelve times repeated. It seemed to recede proportionably as the ship advanced, and, lessening by degrees, died away at the stern. I suppose that it was perhaps occasioned by a sea-lion, that might be near the ship, as many of these animals were said to have been seen on the Island of St. Paul, although we perceived nothing like any animal. About seven o'clock the gunner, who came to make the report of some matters of his department to me, informed me, that on one of his India voyages he had met with the occurrence, and that a dreadful storm succeeded, which forced them to hand all their sails, and drive at the mercy of the winds and waves for four and twenty hours. When he told me this, there was not the least appearance of any storm; yet before four o'clock in the afternoon we lay under our bare poles, scudding before the wind, in a violent tempest. The sea ran so high on all sides that at nine o'clock in the evening all the cabin windows and hatches were stove in, and the water rushed quite into the state room. To provide however, as much as possible against this, we spread a sail over the stern, on which the sea could break, and which proved of great service to us. This blowing weather continued till the next day, the 12th of January, when the violence of the storm abating a little, we were enabled to set our sails again. Fortunately, no material damage was done to our masts or yards, but the bread and sail rooms were again very leaky.

DIED

On the 25th inst. WILLIAM STEVENSON, son of Doctor Stevenson, aged 18 years.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Person who owns a good body of

Iron Ore,

and scite for works in the State of Ohio, inferior to none in the western country, wishes to obtain a partner to engage in the manufactory of Iron enquire at JOHN M'MASTERS'S Inn, sign of the Bear.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1812.

NOTICE.

ELIAS KELVEY having left the residence of his father at Newport in Massachusetts, and as he has not been heard of for some time—this method is taken to request his immediata return home; any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

JESSE KELVEY.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1812.

THOMSON & MARIS,

No. 145, *Market Street*,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have received by the ship Amazon, from Amelia Island,

333 packages of assorted British Dry Goods, which they offer for sale by the piece.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1812.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

At their Bookstore in Wood Street, corner of Fourth Street,

Have just received the 1st No. of the

EMPORIUM

Of Arts and Sciences,

A new and valuable periodical work, devoted particularly to the interests of this country, and conducted by John Redman Coxe, M. D Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; a gentleman of American birth and education, already celebrated in the Medical and Literary World.

P. & H. being interested in this work, and being agents for it in the western country, will issue proposals to that effect in the course of a few days.

The contents of the 1st No. are sufficient to apprise the patrons of this work, of the valuable information they are to expect in it, viz: observations on Patents, Rights of Patentees, Manufactures, etc. etc. English, French, and German weights and measures—Chaptal's Report on the subject of injurious Manufactures—The Art of making Gun Flints—Cadet on wooden matches for Artillery—Morozzo on spontaneous combustion—Longhi's description of a moveable table for the use of Engravers—Doctor Mitchell on the Manufactures of the United States—Observations on Patents—List of American Patents—Of English do.—Process for refining Sugar.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Emporium of Arts and Sciences will be published on the first day of every month.

II. Each number will contain 80 pages, illustrated with not less than two and sometimes three engravings. It will occasionally be enriched with handsome and striking likenesses of eminent men of Europe and America, from original engravings now in the possession of the publisher.

III. The quality of paper, and the style of the printing and engraving will be equal to any, and superior to the greater part of similar publications in Europe

IV. The price of the Emporium will be seven dollars per annum, one half to be paid every six months

☞ The names of the subscribers will be given at the conclusion of the second volume.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year. Those who procure ten subscribers will be entitled to one copy.

N. B The following gentlemen are furnished with specimens of the work, and are authorised to receive subscriptions to it, Walter Lowrie, Esq Butler; Walter Forward, Esq. Greensburgh; Richard Lane, Esq Union Town; James Blain, Esq. Brownsville; T. and D. Acheson, Washington; S. M'Clure, Esq Wheeling; W. R. Dickinson, Esq. Steubenville; John Roberts, Esq. Canonsburgh.

P. and H. still keep open the subscription for the American edition of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, at four dollars the half volume, 4 in a year, 24 half volumes in all, 96 dollars. This comprehensive work, compiled by men of the ablest talents in Scotland and America, has received and is still receiving a very liberal patronage from the American people.

None but gentlemen of liberal sentiments and punctuality in payment, are requested to favour these works with their names as subscribers.

Original essays on science, manufactures, and especially accounts of successful research in exploring the rich treasures of nature in the western country, may be made (postage paid) to Patterson and Hopkins, who will faithfully transmit the same to the editor in Philadelphia.

P. and H. have lately published the

OBSERVATIONS

Of *WILLIAM FINDLEY*, Esq. on the Rev. Samuel Wylie's *TWO SONS of OIL*

This original work, by an illustrious revolutionary gentleman, who fought for civil and religious liberty, contains a well digested review of church history, and defence of religious toleration against the sentiments of those who wish to have the civil magistrate vested with power to punish heretics

This work becomes the more interesting on account of the trial of the Rev. David Graham, that excited so much sensibility in Pittsburgh last summer, and which was conducted by the religious denomination to which the Rev. S. Wylie belongs.

The numerous subscribers to Findley's Observations, are requested to call or send for their copies.

P. and H have just published, a

CATECHISM,

setting forth the principles of covenanting as it is practised in the Secession Church, by the Rev. John Anderson. *D D.* with a Discourse on the same subject, by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, A. M.

28th May, 1812.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Clock & Watch-Maker & Silversmith.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed. that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, for more than nine months, and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is not sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t,

The subscriber takes the liberty to remind the purchasers of LOTS in the TOWN of BIRMINGHAM, that the second moiety of the purchase money has been due since the 29th April, and *once more* requests their attention to the subject, as he has certain payments to make predicated on their punctual performance of contract.

There are also a few Lots remaining unsold: those desirous to purchase may know the terms by applying to.

NATH. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, May 22d, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,
FOR SALE,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1812.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 9th day of June next, for building a bridge across the mouth of Girty's run, in Ross township, Alleghenv county—a plan whereof may be seen at this office.

JOSEPH WILSON,
HUGH MURPHY,
PH. GILLAND, } *Commissioners.*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the boat of the subscriber, at Pittsburgh, the following articles, by a certain *EDWARD DAVIS*, who had engaged as a hand to navigate the boat to Kentucky:—

One new black leather portmanteau; one new superfine blue broad cloth coat with guilt buttons, and one half worn blue cloth coat with guilt basket buttons: one new black silk vest, and one striped woolen vest; one pair white corded pantaloons; three or four fine ruffled shirts; two pair of new boots and two pair of new shoes; a new Philadelphia made hat; three neck handkerchiefs, one spotted, the others corded; two bandanoe silk handkerchiefs; and a pair of brass barrelled pistols, silver mounted, one screw fastning on the lock of one of the pistols was wanting.

Davis, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, supposed to be about 22 years of age, has dark brown hair, is remarkable for playing mountebank tricks and can put his person in a variety of shapes, he said he was a boot and shoemaker by trade, and that he lived in Kentucky

The above reward will be paid for the articles stolen, and conviction of the thief; or Twenty dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the thief alone.

JAMES CRUTCHER
Living in Elizabeth Town Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812.

TO BE RENTED.

AND possession given immediately, the Store room, lately occupied by Mr. Jelly, in Market street, adjoining the Diamond, the store is well fitted up, and has an excellent cellar attached to it. For further particulars apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

James Brown, Abner Barker,
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by whole-sale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE partnership subsisting between George Sutton and Reubin Neal of the Borough of Pittsburgh, trading under the firm of

REUBIN NEAL & CO.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Reubin Neal, who is duly authorised to receive the same; those who have demands will please present them to said Neal for settlement.

GEORGE SUTTON,
REUBEN NEAL.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of Herr and Enoch, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Benjamin Herr, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—and those having claims will please to present them for settlement.

BENJAMIN HERR,
THOMAS ENOCH,

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1812.

N. B. From and after the 15th day of May, inst. I will attend at the office of Thomas Enoch, esq on Wednesday and Saturday of every week, from 8 till 1 o'clock, until the 1st day of July next, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the above firm, and also for the purpose of settling my private accounts—which, if not then settled, will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

BENJAMIN HERR,

May 5, 1812.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

TO THE FARMERS.

Of the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Washington, &c.

THE subscriber being satisfied of the patriotic motives of a number of Farmers, turning their attention to raise flocks of sheep, which will be a source of wealth to the western parts of Pennsylvania.

Takes the liberty of informing them, that he has invented a water-levil,—for passing the water round hills, to water meadow land—it has been a complaint that their meadow grounds, has been burnt up by the summers sun—by watering it will produce twice as much grass, as they had before. The plough can do a part of the labour in making the gutter. He also has invented a machine for blowing stumps in meadow grounds. He wishes to employ himself this summer, near to Pittsburgh, or Cannonsburg, he will have one dollar each day to lay out the gutter, will find those machines Leaving their names with the printer, will be waited on

ROBERT SMITH

P. S. He has invented a *STEAM ENGINE*, on a different constuction, than any that has been made in U. S. and has filed a claim in the Patent Office of the United Sates, Washington City. To any person who will erect the first to grind grain, he will give them the right free to them for ever Plans and drafts to those only who will erect one will be made known.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

WOOL COMBING & CARDING.

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool of every discription at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowey*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

Baltimore and Chambersburg
LINE OF
MAIL STAGES:

THIS line is now running twice a week, and will commence running three times a week from the first of may next: To leave the house of Joseph Worley, Howard street, Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at five o'clock, passing through Reister's town, Westminster and Petersburg, and will arrive at the house of Ralph Lashells, Gettysburgh, the same evening at six o'clock: leave Gettsburgh the next morning at five o'clock and arrive at Chambersburg the same day at one o'clock: returning, will leave Thomas Hetich's Tavern, at Chambersburg, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock, and arrive the same evening at the house of Ralph Lashels, Gettysburg: leave Gettysburg the next morning at five o'clock, and passing through the above places, will arrive in Baltimore, at the house of Joseph Worley, at 6 o'clock, P. M. These stages are new and have careful, sober, steady and attentive drivers

This Line is calculated to meet at Chambersburg, the Western line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which will, to passengers, ensure a safe and expeditious conveyance.

☞ An accommodation Stage will be kept at Gettysburg to convey passengers to the York Springs, Emitsburg and Carlisle.

Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to pay the price of one passenger

All baggage will be considered at the risk of the owners.

RALPH LASHELLS
THOMAS HETICH.

April 21, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

LEE'S
Original Family Medicines,

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches
Lee's Tooth Powder.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811

TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same, time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

Was Found, near Irwin's Rope-Walk,
Four Moulding Planes.

The owner may have them by apply at Mr. Morrison's Store, Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, *May* 6, 1812.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that only of heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gaztte.e

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(Second American Edition.)

BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD,

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Pittsburgh, and
T. B. WAIT & Co. & C. WILLIAMS,
Boston,

Are publishing by subscription,

A Geographical and Historical View of the World: exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country; and a succinct narrative of the origin of the different nations, their political revolutions, and progress in arts, sciences, literature, commerce, &c. The whole comprising all that is important in the geography of the globe and the history of mankind. By JOHN BIGLAND, Author of "Letters on Ancient and Modern History," "Essays on various subjects," &c. with notes, correcting and improving the part which relates to the American continent and islands. By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D A. A. S. S H. S. Author of the American Universal Geography, etc. In five volumes.

CONDITIONS.

The present edition, like the former, to be elegantly printed, on a fine paper. To be comprised in 5 vols. Price to subscribers two dollars twenty-five cents per volume in boards, to be paid for on delivery of each volume. Price raised to non-subscribers.

☞ Gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the above work are requested to forward their names (free of expence) as soon as convenient, to Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Pittsburgh.

*** The unprecedented sale of this work induces the publishers to commence a second edition before the first was completed It is but nine months since the former edition was put to press; during which time the demand for the work has exceeded, by several hundred, the whole number of that impression.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore,
Market Street, between Front and Second Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SACRED Extracts from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, for the more convenient attainment of a knowledge of the inspired writers; for the use of schools.

The Four Gospels, translated from the Greek, with preliminary dissertations, and notes critical and explanatory. By Geo. Campbell, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh.

Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence. By the same.

The Philosophy of Rhetoric. By the same.

Works of Fisher Ames.

Sermons on Education. From the German of the Rev. Geo. Joachim Zollikefer.

The New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and the collateral branches of Science Conducted by a number of Physicians. No. 1, vol 1.

The Christian Observer, from the London edition, vol. x

The Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures. By John Locke, Esq.

Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a Lady. By Mrs. Chapone.

The Works of Mrs Chapone, 4 vols.

Two Lectures on Comets. By Professor Winthrop. Also a Supplement to the Comet of 1811.

Epistles on Women, exemplifying their character and condition in various ages and nations. By Lucy Aikin.

Metrical Tales. By Robert Southey.

The Works of Peter Pindar, Esq. elegant pocket edition, with engravings, 4 vols.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting Anecdotes, &c.

May 7, 1812.

FOR SALE.

ON the premises, commencing on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, and to continue for three days,

IN AND OUT LOTS IN THE
TOWN OF COLUMBUS.

Established by an act of the legislature as the permanent seat of government for the state of Ohio.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the residue to be paid in four equal annual installments.—Interest will be required on the deferred payment from the day of sale if they are not punctually made when due—Eight per cent. will be discounted for prompt payments on the day of sale.

The Town of *Columbus* is situated in an elevated and beautiful site on the east side of the Sciota river, immediately below the junction of the Whetstone branch and opposite to Franklinton, the seat of justice for Franklin county, in the centre of an extensive tract of rich and fertile country from whence there is an easy navigation to the Ohio river. Above the town the west fork of the Sciota affords a good navigation for about eighty miles; and the Whetstone branch as far as the town of Worthington. Sandusky bay, the only harbour on the south shore of Lake Erie [except Presqu'Isle] for vessels of burden, is situate due North from Columbus, and about one hundred miles from it. An excellent road may be made with very little expence from the Lower Sandusky town to the mouth of the Little Sciota—distance about 60 miles. This will render the communication from the Lakes to the Ohio river, through the Sciota, very easy, by which route an immense commerce must, at a day not very distant, be carried on; and which will make the country on the Sciota river rich and populous.

The proprietors of the town of Columbus will, by every means in their power, encourage industrious mechanics who wish to make a residence in the town—All such are invited to become purchasers.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
A. M'LAUGHLIN,
LYNE STARLING,
JOHN KERR,
Proprietors.

Franklinton, April 13, 1812.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors. No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

TURTLE SOUP,

MEAD & SPRUCE BEER,

MAY be had at the subscriber's in Fourth Street, corner of Jail Alley.

THOMAS SHELDON.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON, in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins
Isaac Craig } *Managers*

Pttsiburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ A YOUNG LADY!!!

OF Boston, was afflicted with a violent cough, tightness of the chest, great difficulty of breathing and pain in the side, in this distressing state, after having tried most things without effect, was induced to take *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, when to the surprise of herself and friends, after taking one box, her sleep was restored, her cough left her, and in finishing the second her health was established.—☞ *She was considered past relief!*

An aged lady of Boston was 16 years afflicted with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, could not lay down in her bed for years, was relieved by taking two boxes. An old gentleman of Salem, was 20 years afflicted with an asthma, was relieved by taking 3 boxes.—☞ *The above were considered past relief!*

These pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, consumption, tightness of the chest, wheezings, difficulty of breathing, etc. recent colds are removed in a few hours—the aged will find a relief equally agreeable, even when the lungs are affected.—☞ *One, containing 12 pills frequently effect a cure! Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills," none are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway," be particular!* Prepared and sold wholesale by the proprietor W. T. Conway, No. 3 Tremant street, Boston, and retail by Messrs. J. P. and J. W. Skelton, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; Dr. Elliot, Albany; J. Tiebout, No. 238, Water street, New-York; B. Smith, P. M. New-Brunswick; and most druggists and booksellers throughout the U. States, where may be had *Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills* for obstructions, etc. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken—price 3 dolls. *Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops* a certain cure for salt rheum, pimpled faces, leprosy, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, may be given to infants with perfect safety. *Dumfries Ointment* a certain cure for the *Itch* in *one hour's application*. *Dumfries Lotion*, without smell or stain, for the *Itch*. *Dr Hunter's celebrated Pills* for venereal complaints. *British Chemical Liquid Blacking*, superior to most compositions. *Conway's Lemon Syrup*, one bottle, price 1 doll. 50 cts. will make 3 or 4 gallons of punch, equal to the finest lemons, will keep good in all climates.—☞ None genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway."

The following letter is a proof of the superior efficacy of

☞ *Dr. Hunter's Celebrated Pills!*

W. T. Conway,—Sir,—Noticing your advertisement for "Dr. Hunter's Pills," and having three years ago contracted a venereal taint, which, notwithstanding the usual treatment was perpetually troubling me with the head-ache, pains in my bones, large scabs and blotches all over my body, elbows, eye-brows, face, loss of appetite, and universal lassitude—was induced to try these pills, when to my surprise, after two boxes, the scabs began to scale off, the pains left me, my appetite returned; on taking three boxes more am perfectly free from every symptom. You would oblige me much by your advice whether you think it necessary to continue, if so, inclose in a letter what you may think proper.

I am, Sir,
Most gratefully yours,
G. W.

Portsmouth, November 14, 1810.

These pills are a certain cure in all the various stages of the venereal disease, recent infections are often removed in 5 or 6 days, at an expence of one or two dollars. A treatise, explaining symptoms, with full directions so that persons of either sex may cure themselves with secrecy examine each box. Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor W. T. Conway, No. 3, Tremantss reet, Boston; and retail by Messrs. Skeltons, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; J. Tiebout, No. 238, Water street, New-York; Dr. Elliot, Albany; D. Smith, P. M. New-Brunswick, and most druggists and booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.—☞ None are genuine unless signed "W T. Conway" be particular

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GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

COTTON.

Twelve Bales Cotton, of a superior quality,

Just received and for Sale, by
A. BEELEN.